

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 16

A Pretty Trick.

Governor Tod having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Fairfield County, under the laws of Ohio, passed by Republicans, against kidnapping, was, in the case of Dr. Olds, served with the warrant by the Sheriff on Friday last. Hearing that the Sheriff was in Columbus to serve the warrant, the following scene occurred, which is narrated in the Commercial of Saturday by its Columbus correspondent. It says:

"The secret was passed around among the Union Senators, and the motion to adjourn withdrawn. A call of the Senate was ordered, doors closed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absentees. The Democrats looked wild and could not understand the sudden change in the policy of the majority. The object was to get Union Senators enough present to pass the House Bill, or Bierce's Senate Bill, to make it legal for Federal officers to arrest citizens of Ohio, in doing which the present law against kidnapping would be repealed, and the foundation of the Sheriff's warrant knocked out; but strategy failed. Too many Senators had gone home. Hoping to thwart the Sheriff until the absentees were overwhelmed by lighting, the telegraph was set to work to return Senators who had started home. Meanwhile the Senate took a recess until seven at night. The Sheriff, however, gained access to the Governor's office, and served his warrant."

Is not that a beautiful disclosure? How could the repeal of the law affect the case of Tod and Olds? Its repeal would only take effect in the future, and not in the past. Law can never be retrospective in their operation. The Governor could not get clear of going to Lancaster in that way, but did by the following process:

"While the Sheriff was hanging on, a writ of habeas corpus came from Judge Gholsen, of the Supreme Court, requiring the Sheriff to bring the Governor before him. There the infamous attempt of disloyalty was frustrated. The Governor was released by giving bail that he would appear before the Fairfield County Court in June next. There will be great disappointment in Lancaster to-morrow."

Death of Secretary Chase's Brother—Arbitrary Arrests.

We are advised, upon what we have a right to regard as unquestionable authority, that the recent sudden death of Secretary Chase's brother—Hon. E. J. Chase, United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York—is attributed by his nearest friends to the influence upon him of the summary orders of the Administration, commanding him to arrest and incarcerate a number of his lifelong neighbors and friends, upon pretended charges of "disloyalty." Upon first receiving his orders, it is said that Marshal Chase wrote or telegraphed to the Department, remonstrating against the arrests, but only received in reply an imperative mandate for the execution of the order. He thereupon called upon the parties acquainted with the facts, and in forming them that it would be necessary for him to obey, to which they assented, acquiescing him of all blame or complicity in the matter. A kind hearted man, of warm and strong personal attachments, it is easy to imagine the influence of such a proceeding upon Mr. Chase. He returned to his home, was soon after seized with an effusion of the heart, and expired at half past ten the same night.—Milwaukee News, April 7.

Why are nails designated by the terms six-penny, eight-penny, &c? In Sheffield, England, where immense quantities of nails are manufactured, they used to be sold in small quantities, by the hundred; and the terms four-penny, six-penny, &c, referred to such nails as were sold at four-penny six-penny, &c, per hundred nails. The length of the nail of that day, that were so designated, was exactly the same with nails that are now known by those designations.

VALUE OF BOOKS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—A Conquest of Anjou, in the 15th century, paid for one book two hundred sheep, five quarts of wheat, and the same quantity of Rye and millet; and in early times the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance, that in 1299 the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a bible from a convent in that city, was obliged to give a bond for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner; and Louis XI, (in 1471) was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and get some nobles to join with him in a bond, under a heavy penalty to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the faculty of medicine in Paris.

A Big Crop.—William McLean, Esq., of Henderson County, one of the most extensive and successful planters in Kentucky, sold his crop of tobacco, embracing 380,000 pounds, together with the crop of corn, for the sum of \$70,000. The tobacco alone brought \$63,000. This, we presume, is the most valuable yield ever produced on a single plantation in Kentucky.—Lou. Jour.

Slavery in Fact Established among the Emancipated Negroes in Louisiana.—The New System Worse than the Old.—Read, Abolitionists, Read!—The Regulation Prescribed for the Negroes.—The Louisiana Free Negro Scheme.

(From the Louisville Democrat, 15th.)

We invite the attention of the public and the authorities at Washington to a circular to capitalists, in another column. It is often said that the proclamation is a nullity; that it is not carried into effect. This circular comes from Louisiana. Five hundred plantations vacant, because masters have lost control of their slaves and all their mules and supplies.

Glorious chance for investment, rich pickings at small advances. Instead of the system of slavery heretofore existing there, a new one, far more grinding and despotic, is introduced. The negro can't leave the plantation a mile. He must work or starve.

Cast your eye over the rules and regulations of this system of forced labor. Wages fixed by the employer; and read what they are. One whole dollar for women and boys for a month's work; two whole dollars for field hands; and three whole dollars for mechanics. They are to work from daylight till dark; be at their labor at the tap of the bell, and stay there till the tap of the bell; a fine of ten cents for a breach of this rule. Then there is a forfeit of all wages in certain contingencies. Negroes can't leave without papers, and for certain offenses are turned out to starve. What is to be done for the old, and who is to take care of the poor African at the end of the year, who knows?

Did any one ever hear of a more crushing system of slavery than this? There is no kind master and mistress to sympathize with the negro and forbear with his infirmities.—What a boon is conferred on the negro! But, then, what a happy opportunity for hungry patriots for the unconditional patriots. Labor without investment, and pretty much without pay.

We venture to affirm that there is not a master in the State who doesn't spend twice such wages for the extra clothing and gratification of every negro he has. We don't know a more shameless ending to loud professions of philanthropy. It is a gigantic system of robbery and plunder.—The Proconsuls of Rome used to rob the Provinces, but they couldn't have half so good a time as the hungry patriots now have opened to them in Louisiana.

Then the hungry patriot has no interest in the poor slave beyond the profits. There is not a slave State that would tolerate a system that makes no better provision for the slave. No wonder men are patriots these days and unconditional loyalists. Here is a field for them, in which, not to free the negro, but to rob the owner; not to benefit the Government, but to feed hungry patriots on fat spoils. There is a good time ahead for the patriots who will not question the policy adopted for the war, but support it heroically. The confiscations will come on band, and it will fill empty pockets.

A man can afford to be an unconditional for a while, in view of the luscious drops that he can lick up.

CIRCULAR.

To Capitalists: The present state of things in Louisiana presents an extraordinary opportunity for investment, as will appear from the annexed statements, showing the actual cash investment necessary to carry the cane crop to grinding. This state of things is caused by the planters having lost control of their negroes, and many or all of their mules; by their not having the means to purchase supplies; and, lastly, because they have no faith in free negro or other labor.

For these reasons, more than five hundred sugar estates will not be worked, at all, and I have, therefore, been able to rent from the owners, three plantations for less than one percent. of the value of the lands and machinery, which are now in successful operation, and fully stocked with negroes, mules, and supplies sufficient for the growing crop.

On these estates there will be cultivated fifteen hundred acres in cane, five hundred in cotton and five hundred in corn. In favorable seasons these lands produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and a bale of cotton. The cash expenses will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, which will carry the crop to grinding. The balance of the expenses, amounting to about \$40,000 are paid out of the crop. These figures show that one eighth of a crop will pay the expenses, and one half a crop, at present prices, will pay ten dollars to one actually invested, or four to one on the entire expense. The probable expenses and results of working a cotton plantation are as follows:

Of this amount but \$8,000 in cash will be required, one-half of which will be invested in mules. A fair average crop will be one bale per acre, and, at present prices, will return twenty dollars for one invested, or ten to one on the actual expenses, leaving a large margin for short crops, low prices and other contingencies.

It will require but one hundred and fifty dollars in labor to make five hogheads of sugar or ten bales of cotton.

I differ in opinion with the rest of the world, however, inasmuch as I have several hundred negroes working as well as they ever did, according to the judgment of overseers who have the reputation of being the hardest workers in the State.

Further, the negroes voluntarily return to their homes and bind themselves to faithfully obey the rules of the plantation for one year; and we have the commanding General's assurance that they shall work, either on my places on the terms proposed, or on Government fortifications without pay. Besides, the negroes can not travel a mile without a pass, and can not hire themselves to others without my consent. And, lastly, they have no desire to undergo the hardships of the last few months. Liberty to starve in idleness, they have found to their sorrow, is less productive of happiness than liberty to work for a sure support for themselves and children. Hence, to expel them from the place for laziness, disobedience, or any other causes, would, in my opinion, be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

Entertaining these views, I shall be pleased to meet parties who will take an active interest in the management of a crop, or those who merely wish to make a profitable investment.

The most satisfactory references will be furnished.

For further particulars, address Box 3,348; or apply to BENJAMIN F. SMITH,

Plantation Agent and General Commission Merchant, 58 Magazine-street, New Orleans, La.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. We agree to work on the plantation for one year, and to do such a day's work as we did in former years.

2. We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce these rules against all offenders.

3. Last time will be deducted. Lazy work will cause a deduction of wages.—Tasks will be given when possible.

4. We will go to work at daylight, and will work until dark, taking the usual number of hours for meals. For being too late at getting out, ten minutes after the last tap of the bell, a fine of ten cents. Habitual laziness, stealing, quarreling, or breaking any other rule, expulsion from the place, with loss of all back wages to the hospital fund. All fines go to this fund.

5. All hands will in their cabins at the last tap of the bell, and to remain there till the first bell in the morning under a fine of ten cents for each offense.

6. The wages are one dollar per month for women and boys; two dollars for field hands, and three dollars for mechanics—or one-twentieth of the crop; with clothing and rations usually furnished.

7. Each hand will be responsible for loss or damage to stock, tools, or other property. Striking a mule on the head a fine of twenty-five cents. The hand who takes his mules through the season in the best order will be entitled to \$35; the second best, \$15; the third best, \$10; and three prizes of \$5 each.

8. Each family will be allowed half an acre for a garden.

9. No liquor will be sold or brought on the place by any one, under a fine of one dollar for the first offense. Liquor will be kept in the hospital and sold for the general fund.

10. No one will leave the place without a written pass.

11. We will appear in clean clothes on every Sunday morning—fine, ten cents.

12. All disputes among ourselves will be brought before the manager, whose decision we will abide by.

13. During grinding we will make our usual watch, being entitled to ten cents each Sunday's work.

14. If over five hogheads of sugar are raised each hand, the proprietor will divide five dollars for each hoghead over that number. The hand who has the greatest number of credit marks and the fewest number of bad marks, will be entitled to the highest prize (\$25), with five prizes of \$15 each, twenty of \$10, and the balance will be divided equally among the hands.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 9, 1863.

Dr. B. F. SMITH:—By authority of the General Commissioning, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible. I will take good care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience, and labor during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or hire to others.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other salutary punishment.

I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical success in working a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to maintain order and secure faithful labor, with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks, as well as to the employer, will lead me to use strong measures to enforce labor, as also to protect the laborers.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. HANKS,
Lieutenant and General Superintendent of Negro Labor.

The golden days of democracy are gone, and behold grandhack days of abolitionism are upon us.

It is secession to refuse money to carry out the Abolition programme. Our members of Congress pursued this course, as we have shown, at the late session of Congress, and they are still bled to be Union men, because they will still vote the ticket fixed up by the Administration party on the 17th ult.

The men who got up this Convention now profess opposition to the African policy of the President and the Abolition party; but test them, and they are either not sincere or they are not much opposed to the policy of the President, which they pretend to condemn.

Let us see how they would do in a contingency that may happen. Suppose the next House of Representatives at Washington puts to the appropriation bill the following provisions, or something to the same effect:

Provided, That all negro troops be disbanded and no more employed.

Provided, That the President's proclamation of January last be withdrawn.

Provided, All officers and soldiers shall be forbidden to interfere with property in slaves in the Southern States.

Provided, The protection of the Constitution shall be extended by the army and navy over all persons and property of non-combatants who are held bound under the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws.

Provided, That the confiscation bill be, and it is hereby, repealed.

Provided, That a National Convention to adjust this matter be offered to the Southern States, and that the war cease if the proposition be accepted.

The Senate reject and the House adhere to these conditions.

How will this self-styled Union concern in Kentucky or its representatives vote on these conditions? Will they vote against them, or will they vote for them, and then recede and pass the bill without these conditions?

One of these things they must do; for it is secession to insist on these conditions. We have declared, and we mean it, that we will not vote a dollar until this whole infamous and bloody programme is changed. We write it down certainly a disunion programme. In our opinion, the war will never end under the present policy.

But what will this Union party do? They will vote against these conditions or vote for them and recede, if the Abolitionists resolve that they must. They are to be pledged to do so. Their organ insists on it daily. The organ allows that they may first vote for such conditions to place themselves right on the record, and then they must vote for the bill without the conditions, to show their loyalty; that is, the House must recede if the Senate insists. The bill must not be lost—a position which invites the Abolitionists to insist. This bogus Union concern tell us they are opposed to this Abolition policy, and that it can be corrected by the ballot box. They profess, or the organ does, to rejoice over the election of men who will oppose this policy of the President. Are they in earnest, or are they much opposed to the Abolition policy; and do they rejoice, as they profess to do, over the election of Democrats in the North?

Let us come to the test. These elections can give us only one House—the popular branch of Congress. That House cannot repeal a law or make one; for that requires the concurrence of the Senate. If we had both the Senate and House, they could pass laws nullifying this whole Abolition programme; but even then, unless we had two thirds, we could not pass a bill over the veto. As it is, this power that the ballot has given us can only furnish a remedy in one way. An appropriation bill can't become a law till it passes this House, and there is the only constitutional power we have to correct the evil. We ask the organ, emphatically, will you use the power the ballot-box has given, and the only one? Will you use it or not?—yes or no, and no dodging.

If you say no, then don't tell the people you are opposed to the Abolition policy, to the use that party intends to make that they are making of this war. At least, don't tell us you are much opposed.

These bogus Union men tell us they rejoice at the success of the conservatives of the free States—not Democratic conservatives. They say they rejoice for? What do they rejoice for? What good does it do in this crisis? If they are not to use the only power they have acquired, in the only way they can use it constitutionally, of what possible avail are these conservative victories? The North had just as well elected Abolitionists to Congress as Democrats.

Now, will the people of Kentucky trust to the professions of men who pretend terrible opposition to the programme of the war, when they refuse to use the only possible means to correct it? How deep is that joy at the election of conservatives in the free States, when these same conservatives must act just as Abolitionists dictate?

Let every reader reflect on this. If these self-styled Unionists are to act as they maintain now, Abolitionists in Congress will do as well as they can; for they will, to all practical intents, do the same thing.

We are not going to occupy such a position as that before this Commonwealth.—We should expect to be set down as a dissembler and a juggler in politics by all sensible men.

The Louisville Journal says the Democrat is alone in opposition to the Union ticket. So much the more credit for us, and so much the more discredit to them. It is not the first time we have been alone. In the last Presidential election, and for some time before, we were for the most part alone in opposition to the Disunion issue, which J. F. Bell, the Louisville Journal & Co., were urging upon the people, which we foresaw would divide North and South.—We were right then, and we are right now, and the right is more than a match for the whole of them.—Louisville Democrat.

Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty or give me death." The Abolitionist says: "Give us the Free Americans of African descent or give us death."

The President of the Chicago Convention a Copperhead.

The President of the Chicago Convention in 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for Presidency of the United States, was Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts. Ashmun was a member of Congress during the Mexican War, which he opposed with great bitterness. In a speech which he made at that time, which is to be found in the archives of the Congressional Globe, occurs the following:

"I shall not be deterred from a discussion of the subject here and at this time by the miserable cry of those whose duty and profit it is to yield a ready subservience to power, that the present is not the proper time to make this inquiry; that we should wait until the war is over before we should presume to investigate the conduct of the Executive! Sir, it is never too soon for a people who desire to remain free to scrutinize the conduct of those who are in power. The time may come when it may be too late—fatally too late. But it can never be too soon. Eternal vigilance, tireless and sleepless, is necessary to watch and guard against the insidious encroachment of those in power; and he who drugs his conscience with the reflection that men in power are presumed to do right, adapts the doctrine of a despotism. And he who seizes an Executive usurping to himself unauthorized military power, and fails to proclaim and denounce it, is as false to his duty, as much a traitor to his country, as the man who deserts to the enemy's standard on the field of battle."

"Can it be possible that, in a Government like ours, war may be waged, and the people may not ask, wherefore? That armies may be believed, the heart of a neighboring republic invaded, expeditions of foreign conquest, set on foot—millions of dollars expended, the blood of our gallant soldiers poured out—and that our months are to be sealed as to the causes or necessities which have produced such results? Sir, I acknowledge no such slavish doctrine. Scorn, contempt and utter loathing are all they deserve.—They belong rightfully to the lips of those who live by the thrift which follows fawning—those of our number who have been the humble applicants for the Brigadier'ships, the Paymasterships and other crumbs which fell from the Executive table; and whose patriotism is valorous and loud-mouthed in proportion to their chance for getting office and emolument. But I hold that we should be false to our trust as Representatives if we fail to hold to strict accountability those who are temporarily administering the Executive departments of the Government. They are not the country. They are, for a brief period, the instruments for conducting the affairs of the Government and the country. The power of the people is only partially delegated for special purposes. How absurd and preposterous, then, is the clamor that, when we venture to censure those agents of the people, we are arraying ourselves against our country."

There is good, sound sense and correct patriotism in the above extract. It proves that the Chicago Convention President must be a Copperhead—to use the Republican's language—of the most malignant description.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Extract from Fernando Wood's Late Speech, in New York, at Mozart Hall, on Tuesday, the 7th.—The Southern Proposition for Peace.

I repeat here what I have said upon a previous occasion, that on the 12th day of December last propositions were submitted to the President of the United States which would have settled this controversy to the satisfaction of the people North and South before the 1st of April. [A voice, "What were they?"] I said at the same time, and I said subsequently in the public newspapers, that I was only precluded from giving the information in my possession by a request of confidential secrecy by one of the chief officers of the Government; and I have been waiting, my friends—my statement was made under my own signature, now six weeks ago, in a leading Republican paper in this city—I have been waiting and looking for some authorized denial of my statement, that I might produce the document, if they deny it. ["Good" and applause.] It has not been denied. It has not been denied, because they can not deny it. [Applause.] Now I hold that argument and speculation as to the intention of this administration is unnecessary.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We give below a list of prices of several articles in daily and in general use, as they were when the Democrats were in power and conducted the affairs of the nation, and as they are now under the Abolition administration. This is what the abolitionists claimed would be good times, if the people would elect them to office. They were elected and the good times have come. The blessings of abolitionism are now fully upon us, and goods are still going higher, and will continue to advance till honest men are again restored to office. Consumers will vouch for the correctness of the following statement, as almost all sensibly feel the change to their sorrow:

	DEM.	AB.
Coffee, per lb.	12 1/2	40
Tobacco, " "	24	75
Gingham, per yd.	12	35
Cambries, " "	12	25
Checks, " "	12	35
Mariner's shirting, " "	12	40
Blue drills, " "	12	60
Bleed muslin, " "	12 1/2	37 1/2
Unbleached, " "	10	40
Cotton yarn, per lb.	20	\$1 10
Wick yarn, " "	35	\$1 20

According to Republican testimony, there has been \$800,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began. The Kentucky radicals, who are for voting men and money, are by their convention instructed to vote to feed these rascals. That is about an average tax of fifteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the loyal States.—Louisville Democrat.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

What of Africa?

So much is said by the Abolition press about the degrading influence of slavery upon the African race in the Southern States, that it may be well to give a feet or two from an official source, as to the condition of the population still remaining in Africa. The following letter from the Rev. J. B. Pinney, once Governor of Liberia, but now an agent of the Federal Government, residing in New York city, will throw some light upon this subject. It will be found at page 109 of Professor Christy's work on colonization, *Ethiopia*, and was written to sustain the charge that cannibalism prevails in Africa:

"Prof. DAVID CHRISTY—Dear Brother: Your interesting letter of the 16th ult. lingered, and then my absence for a few days, to attend a meeting at Annapolis, delayed a reply until it is probably too late to do you a service. In Mr. Tracy's pamphlet, entitled *Missions in Africa*, there is a note with some interesting facts relative to cannibalism."

"I never saw men eating human flesh; but have heard of its being done in the vicinity of Liberia."

"The letters of Sion Harris and Rev. G. Brown, who were attacked at the mission of the M. E. Church, at Heddington, in 1840, by Gtobah, the famous Condo warrior, (he had threatened to eat the missionary,) state that the dried limbs of men, slain previously were thrown away in their flight."

"The same warrior visited Governor Buchanan in 1839, to treat for a peace, and while there gave, in public council, as an objection to making peace that he would have nobody to eat."

"In 1835, while I was agent of the Colonization Society, I sent two Methodist ministers, who were men of high standing, each having before been elected to the office of Vice Governor of the Colony, as Commissioners to negotiate a peace between the Veys and Condos. While they were at Bopore, the chief town of the Condo nation, they stated that human flesh was offered in the market for food."

"In 1833, I made a tour sixty or seventy miles, to a King north east of the Basa Cove Colony. My purpose was to proceed several hundred miles, but the King resolutely refused leave, and no bribe or importunity prevailed to change his decision. The reason assigned was, that as I came with letters from the Governor, the King was responsible for my safety, and the neighboring tribe, Pessa men, would kill and eat me."

"The Missionaries from England to Comassie, capital of Ashantee, stated in their published journal, in 1841, that they saw men returning from the market with human limbs for food."

"Of the Gallinas, I know nothing from actual observation. I imagine that Cape Mount would furnish you as good a point for a settlement. By occupying Gallinas, you would more surely exterminate the greatest slave-market in western Africa."

"Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. PINNEY.

"New York, March 2, 1850."

We ask the reader to contrast the facts here stated, in relation to the moral degradation of the population of Africa, with the high eulogies passed upon the slave population of the South, as to their intelligence, morality and religious character, by the officers of the army occupying that region.

Failing Health of the Pope.

Pope Pius is rapidly failing. A Turin letter dated March 16, published in an English paper, says:

I have received from Rome some information which, considering that it comes from the brother of a prelate at that Court, I think may be regarded as reliable. The career of the Pope is fast drawing to close; the old man is failing day by day. His own phrase is that his weeks are numbered.—He declines most of the remedies which the physicians propose. A sad smile is always on his lips. He remains for whole hours without speaking a word, plunged in a profound reverie. He eats and drinks very little. There has been a consultation of physicians from Paris, sent by the Nuncio according to some, by the Empress according to others. But they were sent to little purpose. "The lamp wants oil," said the Pope himself, "but the oil of life is only given by God. When it pleases him to extinguish my lamp, I am ready." The Pope is quite tranquil, and avoids as much as possible discussing any political question.

How FORTUNES ARE MADE AND LOST IN WAR TIMES.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following instances of the hazard of mercantile transactions during war times:

An invoice of six hundred bales of cotton was consigned to this market, on English account. It was sold at ninety-three cents per pound, and the seller at once engaged his exchange for remittance. Before the transactions were concluded, the turn came, and both cotton and exchange came down. The buyer of the cotton was not able to take it, but the buyer of the exchange was compelled to fulfill his agreement, so that he was compelled to pay \$102,000 on his part of the transaction, while the cotton still remained unsold.—Take another instance: A celebrated manufacturer bought of a very clever speculator eight hundred bales of cotton for forward delivery at a high price, say eighty-eight cents. Cotton went down, down, down, every day, and the manufacturer warmed into a panic. So he settled his contract by paying over to the speculator a check for \$84,000.

WHAT NEXT?—A clergyman in Indiana County, Penn., has departed from the common notion, to all who, in his opinion, are "disloyal."

An abolition merchant of this town publicly boasted last week, that he would pay his \$300 and then assist in forcing poor white men to go and serve with negroes in the army for two years. White men of Pottawattamie county, how do you like that kind of Patriotism.—Council Bluffs Eagle.

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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 16

See the article copied from the Louisville Democrat, developing a new system of slavery to take place of the old, devised by Yankee cunning. The new system is infinitely more oppressive and grinding than the old. But it promises "to pay." There is money in it; and that is enough to sanctify it in the eyes of Yankee Puritans, the moral, humane, philanthropic Christians, who thank God on the street corners that they are better than other men. We never doubted that the object of the war was the abolition of slavery; even at the expense of destroying the Union, nor that at least a large portion of Yankeeism looked to abolition as a process by which they would succeed to the titles of the dispossessed original slaveholders; and this document establishes both grounds of our conviction.

THE WAR NEWS.

The events of the last week have been stirring and some of them important. The negro brigade under command of Col. Montgomery, are reported to have captured the towns of Pilsatka and Jackson, burning the latter, in Florida; but another report has it that the brigade retreated from the State without effecting any results. Two Federal transports on the Cumberland, above Clarksville, have been captured and destroyed. A Federal gunboat (the Diana) was captured in a bayou of the Mississippi, below Port Hudson, and another on the Rio Grande. A portion of the rebel forces violated the neutral rights of Mexico by crossing into her territory and were pursued by Federal forces. Van Dorn's division of Bragg's army, 12,000 strong, attacked Granger's division of Rosecrans' army at Franklin Tennessee, and after a pretty severe fight were repulsed with a reported loss of 300, against 100 Federal loss. The rebels destroyed the track and a railroad train between Nashville and Chattanooga, and also another on the Nashville and Louisville road. Gen. Foster's command of 2,000 men in North Carolina, being surrounded by an immense force and short of provisions and the roads being impracticable for receiving speedy reinforcements, was in a position of great peril. A rumor at Fortress Monroe reported his surrender, but this lacks confirmation. The operations before Charleston, however, are the most interesting of the week. The Federal fleet, embracing a number of iron clad monitors, gunboats, and other vessels entered the harbor and came in range of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, when a terrific cannonading ensued on both sides. The Monitor, Keokuk, was sunk, the Passaic was badly disabled, and three other vessels partially crippled, when the whole Federal fleet withdrew, out of range, and the attack has not been renewed. The Federal land forces did not co-operate in the fight, but are said to be working their way to a point in the rear of Charleston, which, if gained, will no doubt be the signal for a combined land and sea assault upon Charleston and its defenses. The loss of life on either side in the naval attack on the forts was slight. The firing on both sides is reported to have been splendidly accurate. Several of the vessels were hit many times, and they in turn pierced eleven holes through the walls of Sumpter. The rebels have also since that fight destroyed another Federal armed vessel on the Coosaw river below Charleston. Rumors are published of fighting near Yorktown in which the rebels were worsted, but no particulars are given. No new movement yet upon Vicksburg, and indeed an impression prevails in some quarters, but we know not on what foundation, that Grant has abandoned or is about to abandon the siege in the present form of it, move his army so as to form a junction with Rosecrans and with the two armies combined, march to the assault of Vicksburg in the rear. Nothing important from the opposing armies on the Rappahannock.

Money.

The market for Gold in the last week fluctuated violently, under the conflicting reports in regard to the attempt to capture Charleston and closed feverish and unsettled. The following is the course of the N. York market each day during the week: Tuesday it opened at 152½, and closed heavy at 150½; Wednesday it opened at 148½, declined to 144½ and closed firm at 147½; Thursday it opened at 146, advanced to 148½, and subsequently declined to 147½; Friday it opened at 147, declined to 145½, and closed firm at 149½; Saturday it opened at 153, declined to 150½, and closed feverish at 153½@153. The advices received at noon Monday, report it having opened at 155, and advancing to 156, and the market very much excited; and the tendency was still upwards. The selling rates at the counter in Cincinnati, on Monday, 160. Silver, 135 to 140, for small and large pieces. Kentucky currency, buying rates, 3 to 5 premium, selling rates 2 to 3 percent over. Indiana, 2 to 3 premium. Ohio, par. U. S. Demand Treasury notes at par with gold.

Depredations of the Confederate Privateer, Alabama.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post, noticing the arrival of the crews of three private U. S. merchant vessels, says this makes thirty-three vessels captured by the Alabama alone, all of which were burnt or sunk but six; and he estimates the loss to Federal commerce "at not a penny less than one hundred million dollars."

LOYALTY.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, the greatest lawyer in New England; late a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently delivered a speech before a Democratic Club in New York, of extraordinary ability, in which he defines and expounds what are the conditions of loyalty. The definition is substantially and simply, *obedience to law*; and is deduced from two clear provisions of the Constitution, one declaring that this Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the other declaring that all powers not granted to the Federal government in the Constitution, are reserved to the States and the people respectively. He argues, thence, that loyalty consists in obedience to the constitution and constitutional laws; but that it is not disloyal to oppose Federal laws which violate the constitution or which encroach on the reserved rights of the States and the people. He holds that those reserve rights, not granted to the Federal government, are as much the supreme law of the land as the constitution itself; and of course he rejects the doctrine, which is now attempted to be practically enforced, that State rights are inferior and subordinate to those of the Federal government. He spurs the idea that the Administration is the government, and spits on the servile spirit which denies to the citizen or the press the right freely to examine the acts of government, for the purpose of condemning as well as approving according to their judgment. The truth is, the citizen who fails to condemn and oppose unconstitutional and unlawful acts of the Executive, is himself disloyal and derelict. We advise every reader to procure Judge Curtis' speech, for it is one of the most profound expositions which the times have called out.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1863. GENERAL ORDER NO. 38.

The Commanding General publishes for the information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies or traitors, and if convicted will suffer death. This order includes the following class of persons: Carriers of secret mails. Writers of letters sent by secret mails. Secret recruiting officers within the lines. Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy. Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy, and in fact all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe or in any way aid the enemies of our country. The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this Department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends. It must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department. All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order. By command of Major General A. E. BURNSIDE, Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adj. Gen. Official; D. K. Larned, Capt. and A. A. G.

A Good Hit.—A spicy correspondence has been going on between Fernando Wood and Wilson of Massachusetts. Wilson in his letter had a great deal to say of the treason supposed to be rampant at the North, and of the "traitors in our midst."

Fernando responds: "To whom you refer as the 'red-handed traitors' whose souls are stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen, I can not say. In New York, where men are in the habit of tracing effects to cause, and of thus placing the responsibility of guilt upon the man who perpetrates it either directly or indirectly, common public sentiment point to Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as one of the primary leaders in this band of red-handed traitors."

If there is a traitor in the North, it is Wilson, of Massachusetts. Wood has hit him nearly as hard as General Burnside did a year or two ago.—Cin. Eq.

PROCLAMATION.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing a day for humiliation and prayer. Read it. It has undoubtedly been written in one of his lucid intervals. He humbly and devoutly acknowledges that "we have been the recipients of the choicest blessings of Heaven," and preserved these many years in peace and prosperity, and that vanity, deceitfulness and intoxication with unbroken success, have been the cause (not slavery) of our departure from the land of the horrors of war. It is undeniably true that we have been the recipients of the choicest blessings of Heaven for many years; we have enjoyed peace and prosperity unbounded; and until sectionalism succeeded in detroning the order of things we were the most prosperous people on the earth; and it is well and proper that in the hour of trouble the vain and intoxicated should be humbled.—Logan Gazette.

Many a glorieous speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was so cheap. "Well, I did come nigh on to taking eight thousand acres 'most," said old Joe mournfully. "You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hunt, without any shoes, and offered me their titles to the two leagues just below here for a pair of boots. 'For a pair of boots for each league,' 'Yes, for a pair of boots for each league?' 'They'd why on earth did you not accept it?' 'They'd why on earth did you not accept it?' 'Just because I didn't have the boots to give,' said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he owned two hundred leagues of land.

Gen. Forney, the French Commander in Mexico has demanded 6,000 more men.

From the Mayaville Eagle, April 14th. Pursuant to a call heretofore published the Union men of Lewis and Mason Counties met in Convention in this City on Monday the 13th inst., when the meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. J. T. Walker of Lewis as Chairman, and Jos. F. Brodick and David Clarke, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. L. B. Goggin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: 1st. Resolved, That the Unconditional Union men of Mason County, will support the nominees of the Louisville Convention.

2d. That we are for a vigorous, continuous and ceaseless prosecution of the war until the rebels in arms submit to National authority.

3d. That we are for the enforcement of the Conscription Act, in the State of Kentucky, as the same may be enforced in other Loyal States.

4th. That we will yield to President Lincoln the support due from loyal citizens, to the President of the United States; and although we may differ from him, as to the policy of measures, we will not indulge in bitter and violent denunciations of those measures—as such denunciation can be of no possible advantage, and is calculated to demoralize the Union party of the United States and give aid and comfort to rebels in arms.

5th. That we will support no men for any office, who desire Kentucky to join the Southern Confederacy, should that concern prove successful.

6th. That the unconditional Union men of Mason county will stand shoulder to shoulder, with all persons of all parties in the United States, who are for a vigorous, continuous and ceaseless prosecution of the present war, until the rebellion is suppressed and who are opposed to an armistice or peace, until the rebels in arms submit to National authority.

7th. That the citizens of the counties of Mason and Lewis are a loyal people—a law-abiding people, who have no sympathy with traitors or treason; and that they will support the Government, State and National, in their efforts to put down the present rebellion.

The people of Mason then by precincts appointed the following delegates and alternates, to the Convention to be held at Catlettsburg, on the 23rd inst.

Mayaville Precinct, No. 1.—Delegates: H. Taylor, T. C. Campbell, J. R. Clarke.—Alternates: J. M. Duke, T. K. Ball, N. Shafer. Mayaville Precinct No. 2.—Delegates: W. H. Savage, N. Cooper, D. Clark, Sr. Alternates: Tom Kerr, W. E. Neal, D. Clark, Jr. Washington.—Delegates: L. B. Goggin, C. A. Marshall, Geo. L. Forman. Alternates: Jos. Forman, A. Hunter, Jas. Gault. Sardis.—Delegates: A. Hall, W. Ballenger, W. Bland. Alternates: Lewis Jefferson, W. Cramer, W. B. Prather.

Dover.—Delegates: C. A. Lyon, Johnson Peck, Dr. M. Smith. Alternates: Jos. Orsborne, Thos. A. Curran, Frank Embilio. Germantown.—Delegates: Jno. A. Coburn, Ben W. Wood, Sam. E. Pollock. A. C. Tamm.

Ben Coburn, M. Pompey, David Wood, Jr. Lewisburg.—Delegates: Jno. Gabby, Mass. field Colbert, Chas. Dobbins. Alternates: L. J. Colbert, Henry Brammell, B. A. Wallingford.

Minerva.—Delegates: Sam. Forman, Col. A. Soward, E. W. Robinson. Alternates: J. Whipples, L. T. Hawkins, Geo. Winters.

Mayfield.—Delegates: A. C. Shackelford, H. Dye, Waller Small. Alternates: R. A. Toup, E. D. Chinn, B. W. Jameson.

Orangeburg.—Delegates: Jno. L. Lee, Frank Kennan, A. Politt. Alternates: Chas. Hughes, Geo. L. Stuebel, W. G. Bullock.

On motion of H. Taylor, the following resolution was then after some discussion adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the loyalty, patriotism and distinguished ability of our late representative in Congress Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, and take this occasion to recommend him to the Union men of the district as every way worthy of their confidence and support for re-election; and instruct our delegates to the Congressional Convention to assemble at Catlettsburg on the 23rd inst., to nominate, vote for and sustain him as the choice of the Union men of this county as their representative in the next Congress.

The meeting was then addressed by Hons. W. H. Wadsworth and M. P. Marshall and Major Thomas Hamrick, when on motion of M. P. Marshall the following resolution was adopted as a substitute for the last resolution of the series presented by Col. Goggin.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and ratify the action of the Union Democratic Convention of Kentucky, which assembled at Louisville, on the 18th ult., and pledge ourselves to an earnest, active and vigorous support of the nominees of that Convention for the various offices to which they have been designated.

On motion it was Resolved, the Mayaville Eagle, Louisville Journal and Cincinnati Commercial be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned T. J. WALKER, Chairman. DAVID CLARK, JOSE F. BRODICK, Secretaries.

ABOUT SHIPMENTS BEYOND LOUISVILLE. We learn that shipments from this point can be made south of Louisville to the following points, where boards of trade have been established: Danville, Lebanon and Bowling Green. No permits will be issued to ship beyond Bowling Green until boards of trade have been established at Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elkhart and Cadiz, which will be about two or three weeks hence. It is the design of the Government to establish boards of trade at different points in Tennessee, and until they are established there will be a restriction on shipments beyond the first named points. It is the policy of the Government, we are informed, to grant efficient shipments within our lines to keep the citizens from actual want.

The Abolitionists of the town of Ripley, Ohio, have a characteristic way of showing their philanthropy. Lately they made desperate efforts, and succeeded in rescuing two negro children from their Kentucky masters, and a day or two afterwards sent two helpless white orphan children, whose father is now in the army to the poor house. To the credit of the people of Georgetown, Ohio, these children were not permitted to enter the Infirmary; they were provided with homes in the families of two good Democrats of that place.

The enormous and unprecedented money power with which the Secretary of the Treasury is now threatened, is regarded with anxious interest already by the most thoughtful members of Congress. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to it.—New York Tribune.

From the Logan Gazette. Butternuts, picked up under our own Tree.

LITTLE TO WRITE ABOUT. Tom Thumb and his wife.

The Republican party is distinguished for mobbery, robbery, jobbery and snobbery.

The President has appointed a day of humiliation and prayer. The 'prayer' is very useful; but we wish, for the sake of variety, he would designate one day during his Administration, which is not a day of humiliation.

The aim of the Butternuts is to divide the Union vote.—Exchange.

The aim of the Black Republicans is to divide the Union itself.

Poor men are 'ragged rascals,' says Mr. Stanton. He will wish he had not said so, and then he will deny having said so.

David Tod has been indicted for kidnapping. Give him a Fairfield and no favor.

The Confederates persuade themselves that they are in the position of the American Colonies at the time of the Revolution. What confirms the belief is, that their worst enemy hears the name of Norrin.

When you hear a Republican crying 'Butternut' vehemently, it is a sign his party is going 'to make a dye (die) of it.'

The steamer Africa, from Queenstown the 29th, arrived at New York April 11th. The steamer Magicienne, captured by the rebels and taken into Key West, has been released; consequently, it is believed that the Peterhoff will also be liberated on the same warrant.

In the House of Lords, Lord Strathden called attention to the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, as a step toward peace, and showing the hopelessness of the North in its effort at conquest.

Lord Russell expressed himself anxious to do any thing for the interest of peace, discredited from Lord Strathden's views, and showed that the present position of the South was totally different from that of any other countries when recognition took place.

The war was still progressing with the utmost vigor, and a large portion of Southern territory was still occupied by the North. The British Government considered it their duty at present to stand still, and not proceed in any act so decided, so positive and so unfriendly to the United States as that of recognition. No doubt, in former times, England interfered in such cases, but it had been in behalf of the independence, freedom and welfare of mankind. He hoped her intervention would always be on the side of liberty and the promotion of freedom. He trusted England would be able to continue her neutrality.

The subject was then dropped, which caused considerable fluctuation in the Confederate Loan.

The London Star hears of the probable introduction of a similar loan of twenty millions.

The London Herald says rumors are afloat in certain circles that the Government at Washington intends laying an embargo on British ships and property, as a measure of retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama. The embargo will be enforced against British ships and property without declaration of war against England. Seward will, it is said, quote English precedent for the step, Palmerston having, in 1852, blockaded the Dutch coast, and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping without making a declaration of war.

The Polish Insurrection is virtually at an end.

The ship Bethian Hayer arrived at Nantes from Calais. She reports that she was captured by the Alabama, and released after having signed a bond for \$40,000.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—Mogroo's letter, of 1814, is frequently cited in support of the Conscription Act of the late Congress. The best reply to this is made by Hon. Wm. B. Reed, in his late speech before the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia: I beg you, when this is quoted, to remember that that plan made the enrollment through the agency of county officers—that its constitutionality was denied on the floor of Congress—that it was resisted to the bitter end by united New England, now so anxious to force us Pennsylvanians and Jersey men into the ranks, and was prevented from going into force, or even from being enacted, by the unconquerable repugnance of the representative body, and by what it is treason now to say for the blessed return of peace. It was then said—and, like every thing else he said, well said—by Mr. Webster, that the power to raise armies gave no more power to enforce conscription than the power to provide a navy to authorize a press-gang, or the power to borrow money to authorize a forced loan. Then, it was the doctrine of Massachusetts that "the natural allegiance of the people is due to the State sovereignties," and that there is no allegiance to the Federal Government but such as we had consented and expressly promised to give.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.—The Pacific Echo, published at Napa, California, says: "The political half-way house has gone in, died out, met with its grave, and now lies buried with the past. One must now be either Democrat or Abolitionist; either for white man or for negro all over; either for intellect, mind, education, civilization or for wool, a black skin, and ignorance. There is no use of denying the fact for it is plain as the noonday sun. The Abolitionists, under the names of Republican and Union, have got possession of your national and State Administrations and what are they doing? Creating laws constantly for the advancement of the negro and the hanging of millions about the necks of white men."

CONNECTICUT.—Connection has gone Republican by a majority perhaps rising 2,000. The way this was effected, was to furlough some two or three thousand Republican soldiers to go home and vote, while the privilege was denied to Democrats in every instance. There is no assignable depth to the villainy of Black Republicanism. It is the exemplification of Ahab's. Its whole history is an avowal of its disbelief in God, or the judgment.—Logan Gazette.

In a speech at Castle Garden, Oct. 1850, Mr. Brady, whom Republicans now quote with so much satisfaction, said: "I have no hesitation in saying, that the sovereign State, whose rights are permitted to be disregarded, has a perfect right to secede." Mr. Brady, however, who is now a Black Republican, is not 'seceded.' Ob, no. But Democrats who have always adhered to the inviolability of the Union under all circumstances, are to be branded as traitors!

NIGGER REGIMENTS.—It is reported that no further attempt to enlist negro regiments will be made in the North. "Hung be the Heavens with black!"

The amount of northern property destroyed at sea by the Confederate cruisers and privateers Alabama, Florida, Retribution, Sumpter, Jeff. Davis, &c., may be estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

A rumor is in circulation that McClellan has tendered his resignation.

The medical department statistics show the number of Confederate prisoners who have died in Union hospitals since the commencement of the war to be over five thousand, instead of two thousand as previously reported.

At the rate muslin is advancing in price, how long will it be until the people will be compelled to fall back on the fig leaf system of Adam and Eve?

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country; a fearless, independent snake that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, uses it; it is a brave snake, and, therefore, naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful.

Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey must be a "copperhead." He enjoins his flock to "pray for the return of peace, with its attendant blessings." Away with him to Fort Lafayette!

Two deaths have occurred in New York city within a week, from destitution—a lack of the commonest necessities of life. They could not draw United States rations, being unfortunately, white.

NOT A VERY HIGH OPINION OF HIS COLLEAGUES.—Senator Richardson, of Illinois, in a late speech at Chicago, thus alludes to his contemporaries in Congress: "I thank Heaven that no such a body of men as the last Congress can meet again until the trumpet of the Archangel shall summon all the bold, had men—all the friends of despotism, aiders of tyranny and enemies of liberty—that have ever polluted the face of the earth with their presence, to answer before an all wise and just God for their black crimes, and receive the punishment due their terrible guilt."

The New York Express thinks that after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, plowing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping, mining, &c.

Horrah for Wisconsin! 8,000 Democratic Majority.

The Democracy elect their State judicial ticket in Wisconsin by 8,000 majority. This latter result the telegraph, under Abolition censorship, forgot to mention.

Some negroes sold in Henderson, Ky., last week brought the following prices:—Five men—\$950, \$922, \$911, \$900, and \$846; three girls—\$923, \$960, and \$880; a boy and girl together brought \$1,800.—These sales were for cash in hand.

T. W. Higginson, who is Colonel of the 1st South Carolina (Negro) Regiment, called a Convention at Worcester, Mass., in 1857, which Convention declared the Union a failure, and proposed to adopt measures for dissolving it on account of the existence of slavery.

SALT AND NEGROES.—The cry of Davis's Government is for salt. The cry of Lincoln's Government is for niggers. Salt commands fabulous prices in the South.—Niggers impose fabulous taxation on the North. Which is king—Salt or Niggers?—Cin. Sun.

The National Intelligencer says it is observed that the men who make military omniscience their forte, and military science their fable, are generally the men who are most anxious to 'arm, equip, and discipline' some other class of people than themselves.

The President's proclamation makes it the duty of the army to secure in their freedom fugitive slaves from rebel States. The laws of Kentucky treat such persons as fugitive slaves, who, after a certain time, are sold. Here is a direct conflict. Will the radical candidates stand by their State or the proclamation? It is a matter under discussion now at Washington.—Lou. Dem.

The Scandinavian Pills and Purifier. CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK.—Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. Atlee, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. Atlee of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration, a times, being over seventy-six years of age and ophthalmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. J. Brown.

Rev. Samuel J. Brown has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnati knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a title of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done. See advertisement.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET, GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS, OLD AND NEW HAMS, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favor. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street. Mayaville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX. NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX. OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX. BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale, low by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX. COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX. CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX. TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX. FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other.

ALEX. MADDOX. DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX. CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX. RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX. CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX. CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX. CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX. STONEWARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufacture earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX. SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX. COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX. CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX. SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Robin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX. CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX. STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, and is also keeping constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I also sell any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Mayaville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins. Mayaville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS, Attorneys at Law, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 12, 1862.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, APRIL 16

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

INCIDENTS.—The second Ohio Cavalry regiment which passed through this city last week, we are informed, carried off, out of Fleming county, a number of slaves, some of whom belonged to unquestionably "loyal" men.

A little scene which occurred at Sharpsburg has been related to us. The regiment above named, brought along with it a negro from Ohio, dressed in military uniform. An officer of the regiment being at a bar taking a drink with a friend, the negro stepped up, ordered a glass, saying he would drink with the two gentlemen. The officer declined the proposal, whereupon the negro knocked him down. Some of the Kentucky 10th exhibiting indignation at this outrage, were told by Ohioans that the negro was the most popular man in their regiment, and if a hair of his head was touched, they would clean out every one of the 10th Ky., in whom they said they had little or no faith any how.

The steamer Magnolia, has arrived from below, and has taken her place in the Maysville and Cincinnati trade.

It is a popular delusion that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the barrel of a musket—assist her to go off.

Dayton Ohio, the home of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, usually Republican, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by a very handsome majority.

During the past year one hundred and twenty-three persons lost their lives on the different railroads in Ohio, fifty-nine of whom were walking on the track, ten fell off the trains in motion, eleven were struck by bridges while riding on top, and seven were passing from car to car.

Three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of Internal revenue stamps have been sold up to the present month.—Of this amount New York has purchased over a million, exceeding all other States. California follows next.

Capt. HEADY, a Union member of the last Legislature, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the district lately represented by Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe. His platform is that he is in favor of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, but opposed to furnishing the government more men or money until the President revokes his Emancipation proclamation and other unconstitutional acts.

A rumor has been current on our streets for several days, that a little fight occurred on North Fork, about five miles beyond Germantown, a few days ago, between some men endeavoring to find their way to the rebel army, and some others in the Federal service who pursued. The rumor is, that the captain of the rebels was killed, but that his men made their escape. We have not been able to trace up this rumor, and give it as we have heard it out doors.

John Harris, who robbed and set fire to OWEN, PINCKARD & BARCLAY'S Hardware House, had his trial last week, and has been convicted of burglary and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. After being taken back to Jail, he attempted to poison himself, but his designs were frustrated. He is yet to be tried for arson.

Cincinnati Market.

The rise in the price of gold caused increased firmness in the produce market and even a demand for advanced rates on most leading articles, but buyers held off and transactions were light. Mess pork \$11.25 @ 11.50 for old, \$13.50 @ 14 for new; bulk shoulders 4 @ 4 1/4; rib sides 5 1/2; hams 6 1/2; bacon shoulders in hds 5 1/4; lard 10 @ 10 1/2; butter 25 @ 28; cheese 14 @ 15; flour \$5.65 @ 6.00; wheat, red 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, white 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2; corn 62 @ 65; oats 66; rye 98 @ 1.00; barley, fall 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, spring 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; hay, 10 @ 12; whisky 42 1/2; sugar, raw, 11 1/2 @ 12; coffee 32 @ 34; molasses, old and new, N. O. 58 @ 62; clover seed \$5 @ 5 1/2; hemp, \$150 @ 175 per ton according to quality; salt 50 @ 53; tobacco, Kentucky leaf old, 16 @ 28, new 10 @ 22.

DISLOYAL PERSONS PROHIBITED FROM BUYING, SELLING OR SHIPPING GOODS.—Col. S. R. Mott, commanding the 118th Ohio Regiment, issued an order at Cincinnati, forbidding all persons within his lines selling, buying or shipping merchandise or groceries, without first producing a certificate from six unconditional Union men that he himself is an unconditional Union man.

According to Republican testimony, there have been \$200,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began. The Kentucky radicals, who are for voting men and money, are by their convention instructed to vote to feed these radicals. That is about an average tax of fifteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the loyal States.—Lon. Democrat.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, of the 15th ult., says there are from Kentucky, in the rebel service, ten regiments of infantry, ten regiments and several battalions of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery.

The New Bedford Mercury learns that the insurance offices of that city have decided to take no risks on Atlantic whalers, nor on whalers bound to the Pacific which intend to cruise in the Atlantic.

A hoghead of tobacco was sold in Newport, Ky., Saturday, at the extraordinary price of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per hundred pounds.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 16, 1863.
Sugar—New Orleans, 14 to 15c.
Molasses.—New Orleans, 68c.; Half Bbls. 72c.
Coffee 35 to 40 with upward tendency.
Wheat.—Red 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; White 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.
Flour.—Selling at \$6.00 to \$6.75.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 42 1/2c.
Crush Sugar, 18c.
Gran " 15c.
Loaf " 18c.
Bacon.—Sides 16c.; Hams 6 @ 6c.; Shoulders 5c.
Lard.—3 1/4 to 3c. per lb.
Hemp.—\$120 per ton.
Tobacco.—Selling at 10 @ 15c. lbs.
Mackerel.—Bbls. No. 2, 12 1/2; Half bbls. 7.50, Quarters 8.25.
Salt.—50c. @ bushel.
Nails.—Iron 2 1/4; Nail Iron 6 1/2 @ 8; Horse Shoe 8 1/2 @ 9c.
Nails.—\$5 25 for 10d.
Rice.—9c. @ lb.
Feathers.—87 cents lbs.

Cigars and Tobacco.

We would invite the attention of the Smoking Society to our stock of Foreign and Domestic Cigars. Comprising many favorite and well known brands, together with some entirely new, such as GUEST.

BON-TON.

LILY.

Which bid fair to be the most popular brands extant. We have also some FAVORITE BRANDS of choice Virginia Tobacco.

Call at our NEW DRUG STORE.

Corner of Second & Court Sts.

SEATON & BRODRICK.

april 16

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S

RECORD ON

Abolition, Slavery, and

the Civil War.

THIS WORK is in Press and will soon be ready. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S principal speeches on the subjects above named. Also, parts of other speeches, with letters, incidents, votes, etc. The work has been carefully edited and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of a man whose views in relation to the causes of National troubles, and the right remedies for them, are attracting an extraordinary amount of public attention.

The work is on good, substantial paper, 208 pages, large 8vo.

Cover covers, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

Delivered by Mail or Express, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

Send orders, with the money inclosed, to Columbus, Ohio, addressed to J. H. RILEY & Co., or to Messrs. SEATON & BRODRICK, a large sale is expected.

Every newspaper that gives the above three insertions, also this notice, and sends marked copies, addressed "Box 699, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work.

[april 16-5w]

HORSE & JACK

BILLS

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE

BULLETIN OFFICE

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 8, 1863.

Come down in the center, That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED

so as to give his undivided attention to the

Manufacture of every article connected with the

SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a

splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Blakes and Sulkies; Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkies and Riding Whips; Hogs and Kipskin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsteds, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my

Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come

down in the Center," between Market & Bolton.

N. C. RICKETTS.

Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and

Assorted Groceries, such as

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, Mackerel,

Fish, Butter, Spices, Candles, Wil-

low and Wooden Ware, Broom,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my goods for cash, and my

motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

I can assure all who may give me a call, the

cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on

hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the

best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand.

Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE

HAVING purchased of S. C. FRANK, his en-

tire stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN-

WARE, we will continue the business in the house

formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and

complete stock of staple and fancy GOODS of

every description. We keep constantly on hand

a large and select assortment of

Freisch China Tea Sets, Casters,

SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE

CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES,

LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of

which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country

Merchants and the public generally. Prompt

attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,

Market Street, opposite Goddard House,

Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. F. BRODRICK

SEATON & BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CORNER SECOND & COURT STS.

Maysville, Ky.

March 19, 1863

SHINGLES.

500,000 SHINGLES TO ARRIVE,

For Sale by

March 19, 1863-Jt JNO. H. RICHESON.

GARDEN SEEDS,

LANDRETH'S and other varieties, for sale by

March 19, '63. JNO. H. RICHESON.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR

Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Has removed his Stock to

MULLINS & HUNT'S Old Stand, on

SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all

Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every

department of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery,

Laces, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by

weekly receipts from the New York Auction

Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS

GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their

Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and

their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PAT-

TERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to or-

dering.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Apr 9

Of the condition of the NEW ENGLAND FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, on the first day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State or Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1854.

NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the Company is the New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, and is located at Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL. The amount of its Capital Stock, is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

First—

Second—

Third—

1. Cash on hand and in Bank \$15,508 55

2. Cash in hands of Agents 7,825 41

3. Real Estate unincumbered None

4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying 85,997 88

5. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying 20,645 00

6. Debts due the Company for premiums None

7. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how interest, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: \$104,745 00

1st. Connecticut Six per Cent. Bonds 3,800 00

2d. 100 Shares Continental Bank Stock, N. Y. 9,000 00

3d. 100 " Bank State New York Stock, N. Y. 9,700 00

4th. 100 " American Exchange Bank Stock, N. Y. 9,600 00

5th. 100 " Metropolitan " " 10,400 00

6th. 100 " Bank of New York " " 10,300 00

7th. 100 " Ocean Bank " " 4,850 00

8th. 200 " National Bank " " 9,600 00

9th. 50 " Manufacturers' & Mer. Bank " " 4,900 00

10th. 50 " Bank Commerce Stock, Boston 5,100 00

11th. 50 " Merchants Bank " " 4,650 00

12th. 100 " Etina Bank Stock, Hartford 10,200 00

13th. 180 " Mercantile Bank Stock, Hartford 9,100 00

14th. 80 " Merch. & Mannf. Bk Stock, Hartford 3,980 00

15th. 15 " Rockville Bank Stock, Rockv 1,515 00

Total \$104,745 00

7. All other securities, including small amt of Real Estate in Michigan, Balance due from Agents, Accrued Interest, &c. 11,061 86

Fourth—

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors None

2. Losses adjusted and due 1 can insure None

3. Losses adjusted and not due None

4. Losses unadjusted 21,726 72

5. Losses contested and resisted 12,750 00

6. All other claims against the Company consist of Miscellaneous expenses of office 86,476 72

Total Liabilities \$86,476 72

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SS.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

GEO. D. JEWETT, President, and ROBT. A. JOHNSON, Secretary, of the NEW ENGLAND FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company;—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 7th day of January, 1863.

COUNTRY, HARTFORD, do hereby certify, that Charles R. Chapman, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was on the date thereof a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Hartford, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with said writing of the said Charles R. Chapman, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this 12th day of January, 1863.

CHAUNCEY HOWARD, Clerk of Supr. Court.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, 19th January 1863.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Of the condition of the METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the first day of January, A. D. 1863, made to the AUDITOR of the STATE OF KENTUCKY

Speech
We are glad that Massachusetts had one of common sense in the last Congress. Judge Thomas, though a republican frequently gives utterance to reasonable and conservative views. We make the following extracts from his speech on the negro soldier bill:
Mr. Speaker, let me now turn to another feature of this bill, the term of enlistment. It provides for the enlistment of men for a period of five years. Why five years? I think there is more significance in that word "five" in this bill than in all other words written in it. Its possible objects are not written. Do you mean to say to the country that it is your expectation, your reasonable expectation, and the basis on which you propose to make enlistments for your army, that this war is to continue for a period of five years longer? Do you mean to say to the country that on this vast scale on which the war is prosecuted, and at the expense of treasure and life, at which it is prosecuted, you expect to carry it on for five years more? If such be your expectation, it is just and mainly to say so. If such be not your expectation, pray add nothing to the anxiety and alarm of the people.
Mr. Speaker, if the object of this war is restoration, that involves a state of things, present or future, which will soon be developed and felt. A war for restoration proceeds upon the ground that you will find in the rebel States, as your army advances and protection is made possible, men who are ready to rally again under the blessed flag of the Union and to return to their allegiance to the national Government. If that feeling exists and is developed, certainly it will be developed before the lapse of five years; never indeed, by this instrumentality, never. But if the object of this war is not restoration, if the purpose and object of this war are—as sometimes declared—in the heated and brilliant rhetoric gentlemen on your left—subjugation, extermination, the re-colonization of the whole rebel territory, then your term of enlistment is altogether too short—altogether too short.
If, Mr. Speaker, the object be extermination, there is not one of these pages, snatched prematurely from his mother's arms or cradle, who will live to see the end. You have been waging the war two years, and yet the number of inhabitants in the rebel States to-day is larger than it was when the war began. You cannot, probably, if you would, and you would not if you could, carry on a war with fierceness and severity that would destroy life as rapidly as it germinates.
Men, in war, even, will marry and women be given in marriage; children will be born to them, and their mothers will hold them to their flowing breasts as the storms sweep by. The angel of life will triumph over the angel of death. Such is the blessed economy of God. The extermination of eight millions of people, with the use of all our power and all our resources, is a moral and physical impossibility. Of this war, if it is carried on for extermination, neither you nor I, Mr. Speaker, may hope to see its close but in one way, to us the way of deepest humiliation; the intervention of other nations, to stay its ravages. Who talks of a war of extermination is simply mad."
Elect Lincoln.
Elect Lincoln and we shall have a good time. Elect Lincoln and there shall be plenty of work and high wages. Elect Lincoln, and the expenses of the Government will be reduced. Elect Lincoln and there shall be plenty of money. Elect Lincoln and we will have honesty and reform. Elect Lincoln, and we will bring the Government back to the policy of our fathers. Lincoln was elected, and instead of economy and reform we have had stealing and whoring, plunder, unheard of in any age of the world, Lincoln was elected, and instead of coming to any policy of our fathers, we are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy and unmitigated ruin. We have Republican testimony to this effect:
"I do not know but I may overestimate the character of this transaction, (the Morgan contract) but I tell you, sir, I believe, and I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day, from the corruptions and profligacy practiced in the various departments of this Government, than they are from the open enemy in the field."—Senator Hale.
"In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the Public Treasury well-nigh in that single year as much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hauled from power because of its corruptions."—Dawes Report.
"The bill is utterly worthless. The Senate have deliberately voted that it desires the present state of things to go on, or that our Generals shall become demoralized by plunder; that thieves shall take possession of this vast amount of property, and divide it among themselves. They have deliberately voted from two to three hundred million dollars out of the Treasury of the United States and into the hands of these thieves and robbers. Now, sir, I move to lay the bill on the table. It is utterly worthless, and I hope it will be laid on the table."—Senator Chandler's (of Michigan) speech on the bill for the collection of abandoned property in insurrectionary districts.
"A visitor to one of the midland towns of Arkansas, after inquiring very particularly of a prominent citizen about the health of the place, continued his interrogatories by asking:
Doctor, what kind of water is mostly used here?
Well water, answered the doctor.
Is it good?
Those who use it, replied the doctor, say it's first-rate. I use whiskey.
The drafting bill recently passed by the United States Congress grants exemption to all those who pay three hundred dollars cash—just the price of a nigger. Thus it appears that he who buys a nigger is excused from dying for one."
"The mysterious disappearance of considerable numbers of horses belonging to the Government has led to the inquiry, which establishes the fact, that a regular organization of horse thieves exists in the army."—Chicago Tribune.
An unconditional Union man is one who is in favor of everything in general and nothing in particular.—Louisville Democrat.

Speech
The abolitionists are greatly delighted with Gen. Milroy's letter in relation to the action of the Democratic members of the late Legislature of Indiana. Here is the closing paragraph of the letter:
"I join with my fellow-soldiers of the Union in expressing our warmest sympathy with you in your efforts to crush the traitors at the South and restore the sovereignty of our Government over these misguided States (which, under God, we will surely do) we will upon our return, while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North, by arms, if needed be, and seal, by the blood of traitors, wherever found, the permanent peace of our country and the perpetuity of free government to all future generations."
R. H. MILROY.
Mark this language. Gen. Milroy warns "these traitors at home" (referring expressly to such "traitors" as the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature) that, as soon as the Southern rebellion is put down, he and his troops will, upon their return, and while their hands are in, exterminate, by force of arms treason at the North (such "traitors" as the Indiana Legislature), and seal a peace by the blood of the traitors. Be it observed that Milroy and his troops, according to his statement, are to do all this hatching, not after awaiting the action of civil or judicial authorities, but at once, on their return from the South, before they are discharged, "while their hands are in." The threat or notification, or whatever it may be, is infamous and shocking. The idea of an army's returning from a successful war, and with their grasp upon their country's weapons unrelaxed, proceeding to decide for themselves what is treason, and what classes of politicians are civilians are traitors, and exterminate the treason and the traitors by a general massacre, is atrocious and revolting beyond expression. We had not supposed that the most black-hearted abolition fanatic or lunatic in all the land, or in all the world, could put forth or indorse any threat or suggestion of a thing so unutterably horrible.
We have no apprehension that any of our Federal troops, even any of those under Gen. Milroy's immediate command, could ever be persuaded to undertake such a devilish work as he threatens.—Louis Journal.
From the New York Express, April 7.
The War Committee and Foreign War.
The War Committee seem to want a foreign war right off. The proposition of some of their number to the President last week, (says the Philadelphia Inquirer, and partly confirmed by the Post,) is that—
"Lord Lyons furnished his passports and Charles Francis Adams be recalled. It is urged upon the President that English vessels are now, under the rebel flag, sweeping our commerce from the seas, and in less than ninety days a fleet of English iron-clad steamers, of a most formidable character, will sweep away our blockading squadrons and open rebel ports. The President is much incensed that Lord Lyons should have been plotting treason with the leaders of the opposition to the Government here in the National capital, and unless something unforeseen occurs, the next four days will bring forth some of the most important movements in the whole history of the rebellion, as some definite policy must be adopted at once."
The Post puts it in this language:
"Some of the Committee are said to have urged the recall of Mr. Adams, and the dismissal of Lord Lyons, in case the British Government shall not put an immediate stop to the rebel operations under the shelter of her flag."
Secretary Seward and Mr. Welles are reported in favor of keeping cool, but Chandler, Wade & Co. hope that the President will forthwith go to extremes.
The Union Men of Kentucky and the Commercial.
The Cincinnati Commercial, referring to a pestilent call for a meeting in the town of Maysville, which the editor of the Maysville Eagle very justly denounces as informed by a spirit of abject servility, says:
"We say, therefore, unhesitatingly, with the signers of the call, that we should support no candidate for any office who will not support the President in all the Constitutional measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and will not consent to defer his own private ideas of what is constitutional to those of the officer who is, by the Constitution, necessarily the judge of that question until settled by the Courts. And we see nothing in this doctrine either abject or servile."
Then all we have to say is that we think your moral sight is not of the clearest. For our part, we see in this doctrine nothing but abjectness and servility, except, indeed, a deadly hostility to the liberty and life of the nation. Before we would subscribe to such a doctrine we would rot in a dungeon. It is abhorrent to every instinct of manliness and to every impulse of patriotism. It is unutterably abject and servile. The Union men of Kentucky scorn and spit upon the doctrine. If there is any body in Kentucky who comprehends and yet approves the doctrine, he has abandoned the Union party, and has gone over to the fraternity that voted for Mr. Lincoln in Kentucky, as our neighbor of the Democrat has abandoned the Union party, and has gone over to the party that voted for John C. Breckinridge in Kentucky. The Union party of Kentucky is opposed equally to both. It is responsible for the sins and vagaries of neither.—Louisville Journal.
From the New York Leader.
Cabinet Conversation.
Pres.—How's the rebellion to-day?
Seward—Rapidly crushing.
Chase—Rapidly pulverizing.
Stanton—Rapidly effervescing.
Bates—Rapidly decaying.
Blair—Rapidly ending.
Wells—Rapidly exploding.
Usher—Rapidly smashing.
Pres.—Yes, gentlemen; but crushing, pulverizing, effervescing, decaying, ending, exploding and smashing whom?
"That pink of 'loyalty,'" the Cincinnati Gazette, speaks of the Wade Committee report on the Conduct of the War, as a record which shows how a great people were sacrificed by the most patent impotency, and how an honest President was fully conscious of the sacrifice, but had not the moral courage to rescue the country from it. Such is the portrait that this loyal journal draws of the President! Yet it would crucify all of us who do not support all of his measures, because we doubt his policy or wisdom.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line: all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desiring of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862.

BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, in bulk, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands, for sale at lowest rates by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at "BEN PHISTER'S"

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by
"BEN PHISTER,"
June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by
"BEN PHISTER."

S. SALOMON, WATCHMAKER,
Market Street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Having in the Goldard House Building, 127
H. ROOM RESTED A ROOM IN MAYSVILLE, I will carry on the business of a Watchmaker. His work will be confined exclusively to making and repairing Watches. He does not propose to parade testimonials of skill nor experience in his business, but simply asks a trial of his workmanship to prove what he can do. The patronage of the people of Maysville and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.
[March 12, 1862-1mo.]

NEW CROP!
LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST Received by 'ADAMS EXPRESS' direct from Philadelphia, and for sale by
SEATON & BRODRICK,
AT THEIR
NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner Second & Court Streets.

N. B. We would call special attention to the fact that we get our seeds direct from FIRST HANDS. The Public can therefore rely upon getting good seeds by giving us a call.
S. & B.
"LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC" for 1863, for gratuitous distribution. Call and get one. March 19, 1863.

Flasks and Wine Bottles.
QUART, PINT and HALF PINT FLASKS! BLACK WINES and RUBY HOCKS! For Sale by the dozen or Box, by
SEATON & BRODRICK,
mar26
Cor. Second & Court Sts.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED!
A FINE STOCK—for sale by
mar19
"J. H. RICHESON."

CUTTING BOXES!
A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale mar19 By JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,
KEPT constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by
"J. H. RICHESON."

GOLDEN SYRUP!
EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by
mar19
"J. H. RICHESON."

Onion Sets,
WHITE and RED, at the
NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner Second & Court Streets, by
mar19
SEATON & BRODRICK.

Pure Coal Oil,
FOR Sale at the GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the
NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner Second and Court Streets, by
mar19
SEATON & BRODRICK.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, [A. J. NEWELL
ALEX. POWER & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Bbls. fresh, just received and for sale by
april9
"JNO. H. RICHESON."

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!
BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE
TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMATION—our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of
CASSIMERE SUITS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS,
and having bought our stock early in the season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,
Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, **JERRY P. YOUNG,** will make up to order in his usual excellent style.
We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD consisting of fine SHIRTS which they have selected quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**
Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.**
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Mayville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS
Opposite Steamboat Landing,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.
THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.
The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.
Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.
Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
PLOW
IN THE WORLD, CALL ON
JACOBS & SON'S,
AT THE
Maysville Foundry!
LEE HOUSE!
MAYSVILLE, KY,
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,
Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
[June 19, 1862-1y]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)
SECOND STREET,
THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.
Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.
nov. 27-ly

Rags! Rags!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS.
At the Eagle Office, by
Feb 6. H. H. COX.

PHENIX Insurance Company
OF
BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
Cas Capital, \$200,000.
Fire and Life risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlements for losses.
GEO. A. ORR, Agent.
Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.
Jan 29, 1863-no 55-

J. K. SUMRALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
jan 15, 1863-1y

LOUIS STINE MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.
June 12, 1862. LOUIS STINE.

UNION COAL OIL,
ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by
BEN PHISTER.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet
THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
This fine Steamer, **MAGNOLIA**, built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.
J. H. BRATHEE, Commander.
T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.
Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. Y. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.
Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.
THE SPLENDID STEAMER
BOSTONA,
Captain J. W. McCLAIN, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!
GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and at lowest terms.
[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]
R. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN

ROSS & COLVIN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.
June 19th, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the
MADISON HOUSE,
Main Street, between Front and Columbia.
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Omnibuses leave the Depot on the arrival of every train to convey Passengers to this hotel.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE, PROPRIETORS.
THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, residents of the "Golden House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the "Golden House." No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.
CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE!
PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine a stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.
THOMAS BIGGER, At the Maysville Cemetery
[Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.]

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.
WE have arranged with Nat. Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white, fleshed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Conco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet Chili, White Fished Peach Blow. Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. Fowler, where Nat. Poyntz can be found, all times. All orders to him by mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.
THOS. K. McILVAIN, JNO. B. POYNTEZ.
Maysville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1863-2m
[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

H. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!
SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.
BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEAD, CERTIFICATES, DRAV TICKETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, DEEDS, RECEIPTS, REGISTERS.

SHOW CARDS!
AND
BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS FOR Country Merchants
SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c., SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES, MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS, CONSTITUTIONS, REPORTS, BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work, Plain or Ornamental

Are first class: We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION
OF
Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,
Is respectfully directed to our Establishment if they desire first-class work at low rates.
Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.
ROSS & ROSSER.